REGISTERED No. 7—1872.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

...TTE.

...in advance, for Town ...reduced scale :—

...Rs. 42
... 24
... 14
... 5

... Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the ...w delivered each morning at any address in town, or ...re to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. LEWIS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

March 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 8	Leave Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry 9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla 9	„ Galle	18
„ Carwar 10	„ Nerapatam	21
„ Mangalore 11	„ Madras	23
„ Tellicherry 12	„ Coconada	25
„ Beddagherry 12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Calicut 13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Beypore 13	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin 14	„ False Point	28
„ Allepey 14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-Western districts of Bengal, Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MACLEAN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1873, at noon.

March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 14	Leave BUSHEIR	2
„ Kurrachee 17	Arrive Fao	3
„ Guadur 19	„ Bushire	4
„ Muscat 21	„ Bahrein	9
„ Bunder Abbas 24	„ Muscat	12
„ Linga 25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire 29	„ Muscat	13
„ Grane 30	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao 31	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSHIRE 1	„ BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120-H.P., Commander R. HARDINGE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about 4th March, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adena	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	35	24	9
Alexandria	35	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons.	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,440 „	330 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE P. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 10th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. BAIRD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta,

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO CHIPLOON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander CORREYA, will LEAVE BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Mhow, Rubeen Junjeera, Siwerdhun, Hurnee, Umbulgaon, Uniunwell, and Chiploon, Ratnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla and Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJUNJEE, at No. 22, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Vajechund Gowreechunker and Mr. Samuldass Purmanund, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Ramjee Wagoje Ghoby and Laxmon Rajee Ghoby, the Mortgagors, the following lots of valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situated at Byculla Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement about 853 square yards, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by public passages.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situated at Byculla Foras Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement about 855 square yards, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by public passages.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA STUDIO.

SALE OF Mr. STRETTON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, the whole of Mr. Stretton's Photographic Kit, comprising different sized Cameras and Lenses from the best London makers, Camera stand, printing frames, a lot of chemicals in glass bottles and jars, requisite for photographic purposes, assorted size card boards, negative holders, porcelain baths, assorted size glass plates and packs of cartes de visite, spirit lamps, spirit light, sand glasses, and every other requisite for a first-class Photographic Establishment.

Also, a large lot of negatives taken by Mr. Stretton at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednugur, Cutch, Ahmedabad and many up-country stations too numerous to mention, which negatives can be had by the undersigned on application any day before the day of sale at moderate prices.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at the Cotton Villa, Chinchpogly.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the Household Furniture, &c., of William Henry Walker, Esq., full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.'s ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK, AND OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WELL SELECTED SAMPLE GOODS.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SHIPPERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the premises of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the following valuable and well selected assortment of goods, extra strong dispatch boxes with Hobb's patent locks and separate lockup compartment inside, perfume distributors most valuable to invalids, Austrian bent wood folding chairs with arms, glass show cases, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, carved blackwood furniture, revolvers by Dean, and by Beattie with leather holsters, atmospheric drums for making butter from fresh milk, Aitken's charcoal filters wickered over, brass and iron four-post bedsteads by Peyton and Peyton, and other well-known makers, Tapestry and Brussels carpeting, Jacanned wash stands complete with jug and basin, Japanned toilet services, best block tin French coffee pots, cockcrowth traps, Yeates's celebrated yeast powder, French perfume cases, statuettes of Prince Bismarck, mahogany dressing glasses with marble slab, walnut and blackwood furniture, music boxes, glassware, telescopes, binoculars, copying presses, oil paintings, Bohemian vases, oleographs, chromo-lithographs, phot graphs, guns, revolvers, dispatch boxes, sewing machine, writing desks, carpet bags, portmanteaux, courier bags, powder flasks, sh t belts, silver plated ware, cutlery, overland trunks, ice-making machines, stationery, cabinets, banging lamps, Parian ornaments, jewellery, glass show cases, gold picture frame moulding, pat nt bill files, phantom bicycle, &c.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, AND FULL SIZED SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

These organs are of the best manufacture with full compass of tubes, and in power equal to a large band, one has 72 barrels with selections from the finest operas, as well as choice, dance, and song music. The other has 6 barrels with similar assortment of music though more limited in quantity. These fine instruments are invaluable for dinner or evening entertainments, producing as they do an incessant flow of music with no outlay beyond the prime cost. The offener played on the better they are, and spare barrels of new music can be obtained from time to time at from £5 to £10 per barrel, comprising several tunes.

N. B.—Will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder.

About 300 First-class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Jacquesons Champagne in quarts, price Rs. 20 per dozen.

C. S. Campbell & Co.'s Amontillado and dry Sherry.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of 3rd March 1873 contains all the Legal Points urged in favour of the prisoners, and

1. The Prisoners' Petition to the Appeal Court.
2. The Certificate of Prisoners' Counsel.
3. The Advocate-General's Certificate.

A FEW SPARE COPIES ON HAND.

Price four annas a copy.

TIGER CUBS, 4, about one month old, for SALE. Apply to Z, care of Messrs. KING, KING, & Co.

WANTED PASSAGE to ENGLAND for ONE EUROPEAN INSANE. For further information, stating further particulars, apply to the Agent for Transports.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE for the PURCHASE of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel SIND, as she now stands.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.—The FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per SHARE, declared for the Half-year ending 31st December 1872, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,

Bombay, 4th March 1873. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. URBINO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will NOT be ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 10,0 0, being the FORTY-FOURTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 8 st FIFTEEN LACLOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,6 0, being the FORTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; an also RUPEES 9,840, being the TWELFTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 49,440.

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving more muscular strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine, in ½, ¼, and ⅛-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., ¼-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar name as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have reason to intimate that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "ROWLANDS' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 3s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marker superiority of their productions.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		12 0	Rail Portmanteaux		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or		to	Do. Mits	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0	Best Solid Leather		50 0	Gent's Scarfs Knots, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8	Extra Size do.		75 0	Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Linen do.	„ 6 0
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8	Cash Bags		6 12	Cotton Socks	„ 9 8
Oxford Shirts	„	36 0	Courier Bags		6 8	Warm Merino	„ 15 8
White do	„	22 8	Money Belts		3 8		„ 5 0
Best Printed	„	22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	to 18 0
Best Flannel	„	40 0	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12		9 0
Silk and Wool	„	52 0	Sponge Bags		2 0	Umbrellas with Covers	to 13 8
Under Vests	„	14 0 to 31 0	Sponges (large)		3 8		9 0
Do Pants	„	26 0 to 31 0	Hat Brushes		1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	to 15 0
Towels	„	4 12	Air Pillows		6 0		
Pillow Cases	Each	1 8	Travelling Pillows		2 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	to 30 0
Sheets	Per pair	9 8	Rug Straps		2 0		
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Lock Straps		5 0	Blankets	Each 11 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0	Waterproof Coats		15 0		
			Travelling Caps		3 8		

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS for PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view; and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining for Press shares. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-8/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	109-1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/7	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	199-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co	560
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	235
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,825
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,900
350	2,000	all	250 p.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	7,350
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.	Franzji Cowasji Press Co.	790
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 p.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	900
200	400	350	42½ p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	1,400	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Samson's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	490
150	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,140
150	800	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd Feb., compared with the statement issued on 1st March :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd Feb.	1st March.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 300 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	292,76,770	238,42,864
Do. do. at Branches	24,08,392	30,47,964
Other Deposits	167,95,797	180,21,158
Post Bills	32,780	32,839
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,26,744	4,97,169
Rs.	5,21,15,502	525,75,636

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	67,63,525	69,69,300
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,14,171	19,40,123
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,12,018	10,74,118
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,80,788	6,89,150
Bills Discounted	121,88,889	119,37,884
Stamps	5,569	5,514
Head Office ..... Rs. 4,94,080		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000	4,19,080	4,19,080
Bullion	6,49,162	6,47,441
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,16,237	5,,0,987
Cash and Currency Notes	287,55,424	290,24,208
Rs.	521,15,502	525,75,636

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues quiet but steady, and we have no important change to report to-day. The business done yesterday has, however, been larger than that we reported on Saturday, but owing to the want of sufficient confirmation, we do not report some of the transactions. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,400	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40	in.	39 yds.	6	lbs.	Rs. 4 3 6
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	6	„	„ 4 4 6
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	7	„	„ 4 13 0
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	7	„	„ 4 13 0
1,000	„	„	40	„	39	8½	„	„ 5 12 0
250	„	„	40	„	39	8½	„	„ 5 11 0
1,500	„	Madapollams	32	„	24	2½	„	„ 2 0 6
100	„	T. Cloths	32	„	24	8	„	„ 4 4 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any quotable alteration in prices. As the sellers are unwilling to make any further reduction in prices and are asking higher rates for one or two descriptions, a smaller business has been done yesterday. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 222	to Rs. 225
„ Akote „	at „ 228	to „ 230
„ Broach M.G. „	at „ 249	to „ 250
„ Hingunghaut „	at „ 255	to „ 257
„ Dhollera (May delivery)	at „ 217	to „ 218

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

75	candies	New Akote F.F.B.	(Ready)	at Rs. 233
75	„	„ „	(„)	at „ 234
75	„	Verawul „	(„)	at „ 202
25	„	Khandesh „	(„)	at „ 214
50	„	Oomra, F.F.B.	(„)	at „ 228
50	„	Agra „	(„)	at „ 183
50	„	Bhownuggur „	(„)	at „ 222
30	„	Barsee „	(„)	at „ 212 to 216
25	„	Broach M.G.	(„)	at „ 248
100	„	„ „	(„)	at „ 249 to 250
50	„	Old Sawginned	(„)	at „ 213
25	„	Dholleras	(„)	at „ 185

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Braziers ..... Rs. 56-2 per cwt.

CALCUTTA.—27TH FEBRUARY.

The Bank of Bengal increased its rates of Interest and Discount one per cent. all round.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities, the market continues firm :—

4 per cents. large amounts, at Rs. 1 2-4 and small sums at 102-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-15 and 104-0, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-8.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Seeds	
	Linseed	
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Coir bulk	£2 2s. 6d. nominal.
	Do.	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Rangoon	Rice	£2 17s. 6d.
Bassein	Do.	
Pegu	Do.	
Moulmein	Do.	
Akyab	Do.	
Liverpool		£3 5s.
Havre		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. 0d. to £3 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

Ships in Port: 1st March, 38; 2nd March, 38; 3rd March, 38; 4th March, 38.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Feb. 28.
	Urbino (s)	Todd	London, Jan. 20.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	arwar, Feb. 28.
	Aristocrat (s)	Walker	Newcastle, Jan 29.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Hindostan (s)	Stokell	Aden and Suez.

The barque Otac Miho, Clatichie, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Agra (s), 5 cases varnish, the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ; 174 barrels copperas, Tribhowandas Veerjee.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian (s), 16 packages turpentine, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Kinloch (s), 109 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 4 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 60 bales cotton, Dayal Cuchra ; 93 bales cotton, S. L. S. N. Co. ; 50 bales cotton, N. Furdoonjee Mundlas.

Jane Pardew, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

Hindostan (s), 259 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

European (s) 15 bales hides and skins, Dawood Hassum ; 50 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co. ; 19 bales hides and skins, Jacob Sahoo and Co. ; 43 bales cotton, Goculdoy Moolchund ; 133 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 102 bags sursee seed, Goculdass Hurjeevun ; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Nowrojee and Co. ; 64 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. ; 7 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Esmail Kermany ; 45 bales wool, Dyal Ruttonsey ; 63 bales wool, Shan jee Veerjee ; 50 bales wool, Aspal Mooljee ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales wool, Vusrambhoy Ebram and Co. ; 3,200 bundles coir yarn, H. E. H. Dada ; 15 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 23 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhjraj ; 49 bales wool, C. Nancy ; 200 bales cotton, Manockjee and Co. ; 77 b les cotton, N. Bhanjee ; 40 bales wool, V. Ebram and Co. ; 4 bales hides and skins, H. Rogers ; 38 bales cotton, O. Callianjee ; 125 bales wool, N. Khuttow ; 40 bales wool, D. Govindjee.

Ariel (s), 200 bales cotton, Henry Dodda and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 144 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 105 bales cotton, Watson Bogle and Co. 1 095 bundles coir yarn, S. Pudumsee.

Colombo (s), 195 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 125 cotton, R. L. King & Co.

Stirling (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 250 bundles cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 780 bundles gaila, Visrambhoy Ebram and Con.

Virago, (s), 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Henry Dodda and Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Fazulmahomed Dama ; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 51 bales wool, B. L. S. N. Co. ; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, H. E. H. Dada ; 300 bales cotton, G. C. Bushby and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, F. Muir and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.

Thomas Parker (s), 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 160 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co. ; 93 bales hemp, Shamjee Naranjee and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, V. Gopaldass ; 23 bales hides, C. Ebram.

John Adamson (s), 1,900 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co. ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Peshawur (s), 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Royal Alexandra, 250 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

Ellen Bates, 250 bags linseed, S. Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan (s), 13 bundles E. teeth, and 2 cases genda horns, Adamjee Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar (s), 200 bales cotton, Konkler, Prieswerck and Co. Lady Clare (s), 275 packages myrabollams, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Jane Law, 15 cases E teeth, Sockoor Weesman ; 290 pieces E. teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurl-li & Co.

Peshawur (s), 63 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 61 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham ; 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 36 bales cotton, F. M. Dawood ; 299 cwts. sandalwood, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Bruton, Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Cawnpore.

Chitty, Lieutenant-Colonel, Com. of Milita y Accounts, on leave, from Poona.

Drummond, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quarter Master General, to rejoin, from Camp of Exercise.

Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

MARCH 2.

Devlin, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Murra, Punjab.

Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Peshawur.

Innes, Surgeon, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Agnew, Captain, 16th Lancers, on leave from Secunderabad.

MARCH 3.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Mead, Major, Bengal P. W. D., to rejoin, from England.

Roche, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, from England.

Morse, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Hughes, Pay Master, Bengal 85th Regiment, on medical certificate.

Baldwin, Captain, 30th Regiment N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Mansie.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Holdsworth, Captain, 1st Bengal Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Blackett, Captain, 15th Bengal Hussars, on leave, to England.

Fawcett, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.

Becher, Captain, 2nd Bengal Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.

Fisher, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to reside, to England.

Chitty, Lieutenant-Colonel, Com. of Military Accounts, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, March 1.)

Mr G Wagentreiber, Govt Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 6th Feb. 1873.

Mr S S Melville, Mag a d Collr of Budwan, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 14th April, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr G J Laidman, on Mag and Collr, Journey, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C E Yeatman, Asst D st supt of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist supt of P. lice, Mynpoorie, with effect from the 1st March, 1873.

Mr John Power to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpore, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr H B Henderson.

Mr C W Moore to officiate as Mag and Collr of Bareilly during he absence on furlough of Mr C A Daniel or until further orders, with effect from the 12th Feb. 1873.

Mr J J F Lumsden to officiate as Mag and Collr of Goruckpore.

Mr M S Howell, Joint M gg and Dy Collr, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Benares as a temporary measure.

Surg H S Smith, M B, is re-appointed Civil Surg of Bijnour, with effect from the 19th of Dec 1872, but will continue at officiate at Bareilly until further orders.

Mr A ells, Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 1st grade, to the Ghazeepore District.

Mr Thomas William Holderness, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be an Asst to the Bijnour Dist, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, as described in Sec 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), and with those of an Asst Collector.

With effect from the 2nd Jan. 1873, the date on which Mr T B Tracy took charge of the office of Mag and Collr of Agra.

Mr. George Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 1st grade.

Mr J H Carter, Asst Mag and Collr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 2nd grade.

From the 19th Jan, 1873, the date on which Mr E Montagu returned from furl ugh—

Mr G Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Dy Collr, of the 2nd grade ;

Mr J H Carter, Offg Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointm nt of Asst Mag and Collector.

From the 25th Jan, 1873, the date on which Mr M S Howell returned from furlough—

Mr G E Low, Offg Joint Mag and Dy Collr, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Collector.

One month's preparatory leave, to enable him to appear before he medical Board at Bombay, is granted to Ens P Keay, Head master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason College, Roorkee, from 1st March, 1873, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

One month's privilege l eave of absence is granted to Mr. C. W. Palmer, Offg Asst Conservator of Forests.

Mr. J. Davis, Asst 3rd grade, is tran ferred from the office of Controller P. W. Accts N. W. Provinces, to the 1st Div Agra Canal.

Mr. W. Good, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Etawah Div Ganges Canal, to the Bhowgaon Div Lower Ganges Canal, Irrigation Works, vice Mr. W. Wiccks, Asst Engr, transferred from the Bhowgaon Div Lower Ganges Canal, to the Etawah Div Ganges Canal.

With reference to G. O. G. G. No. 93, of the 7th current, Major J. G. Fortes, R E., Supg Engr 3rd grade, is po ted to the 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, N. W. Provinces, to officiate as Supg Engr during the absence on furlough of Mr. James L. Parker, or until further orders.

Captain A. Lamlon, Asst Engr 2n d grade, Etawah Div Ganges Canal, is temporarily transferred on special duty, to the 2nd Div Agra Canal. He left the Etawah Div on the 14th inst.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, February 27.)

Mr T H Thruton, D C L, resumed charge of the office of Secy to Govt, Punjab, on his return from furlough, on the forenoon of the 20th Feb 1873.

Lt-Col J Rice, Comdg at Sabathu, is invested, under Sec 20 of Act XXII. of 1864, with powers, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Sabathu, to try breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations made under Sec 17 of the said Act.

Doctor J Ferguson, in civil medical charge of Gurdaspore, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Gurgaon.

Mr R Crossley in civil medical charge of Jhang, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st March 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

His Honor the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 14th inst., viz Lt-Col J C P Baillie on leave :—

Lt-Col Orchard to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, in room of Major Banfield.

Capt E C O'B Horsford to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grad e

Mr E A Marshall to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, vice Capt Horsford.

Mr H W Jackson to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, at Jullundhur.

Mr H S Dunsford to officiate as an Asst Dis Supt of Police, 1st class.

Mr J P Warburton, Offg Dis Supt of Police, Loodianah, has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed in Hindustani by the higher standard prescribed for Police Officers.

Capt Edward Newbery, Personal Asst Inspr-Genl of Police, has obtained thirty days' leave of absence preparatory to proceeding on furlough, with effect from the 9th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R C Jones, Dis Supt of Police, Kurnool, is appointed to officiate as Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, Punjab, vice Capt Newbery.

Consequent on Mr F L Edwards' return to duty, Mr Sydney Smith and Mr H Dunsford ceased to act as Ass t Dis Supts of Police from th 21st February.

Mr Sydney Smith to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, in the vacancy caused by Lt Col Baillie's absence on duty.

Mr H Dunsford to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, in the vacancy caused by Mr Tronson's promotion.

The following orders are confirm d :—

Sirhind Div O der, dated 11th Feb 1873, appointing Staff Surg C C Dempster to the medical charge of the Kasauli Lock Hospl with effect from the 1st idem.

4 h Punjab Cavalry.—Regtal Order, dated 28th Jan 1873, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from 14th Nov 1872, consequent on the return of Major J Gillespie from leave on medical certificate :—

Major J Gillespie, 2nd in Com and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comt, Capt T U Underwood, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Com and Squad Officer.

Capt E A Mo ey, 1st Squad Subo, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. F. L. MacLean, Asst Engr 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Div Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages from the 1st March 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. E. Bullock, Asst Engr 1st grade, in Punjab Govt Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 5112 E. I., of the 24th Dec 1872, is cancelled.

Mr. G. W. Vice, Asst Engr 1st grade, from the 1st Div Bari Doab Canal, to the Special Works Div Bari Doab Canal.

Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Asst Engr 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Div Sirhind Canal, is allowed two months' special leave to study the native languages from the 1st April 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEADON—February 28th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of H. S Beadon, Esq., of a son.

BLOCHMANN—February 22nd, the wife of H. Blochmann, Esq., of a daughter.

OLDHAM—February 21st, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Dr. C. F. Oldham, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—February 19th, at Kurnool, the wife of Captain R. F. Taylor, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—HEARNE—February 24th, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Allahabad, by the Rev. Father Francis, and afterwards at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Williamson, William Alexander Sutherland, Government Frontier Travelling Post Office Department, son of the late Assistant Surgeon William Sutherland, Hydrabad As igned Districts, and grandson of the late Dr. McLaughlin, Hydrabad, Deccan, Nizam's Dominions, to Victoria May, fifth daughter of the late James Hearne, Esq., Accountant-General's Office, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

FISCHER—February 21st, in Madras, James Fischer, Esq., of Salem, aged 41 years.

PHAIRE—February 23rd, at Fyzabad, Cornelia Lydia, the dearly beloved wife of Major William Phaire, R. E.

PRICHARD—February 21st, at Bimlipatam, Henry Maxwell Prichard, aged 25.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

IN the present depressed commercial condition of Bombay it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the use of steam power is steadily increasing. Mills and factories of various kinds and for various purposes are springing up everywhere. From the extensive spinning and weaving mill with its steam-power indicating 250 horse and employing several hundred operatives, down to the humble tiny flour grinder and woolcleaner which looks like a mechanical toy in comparison, we have a host of factories of various pretensions all over the island. One has only to look out of a high window anywhere to behold a vast number of tall chimneys of iron and masonry delivering their smoke in all directions and declaring that busy men are at work making steam-boilers and prime-movers aid in the cause of a profitable industry. And it is well that we have this one division of industry in a thriving condition, for everything else seems to have reached a stage of depression which is truly lamentable. But while we may congratulate ourselves upon the satisfactory state of steam industry in Bombay, and while it is our duty to afford such an industry all the assistance in our power, we feel ourselves justified in calling attention to a nuisance in connection with steam-boilers which is of growing magnitude—we mean "the smoke nuisance."

It is as much in the interest of steam industry itself as of the general public, that the smoke nuisance should be abated. It is an undoubted fact that we have too much smoke discharged into the air for the quantity of steam generated in the boilers, and whether this excessive smoke is pernicious to health or not it is most certainly a great nuisance. It was considered to be a nuisance by the Legislature a dozen years ago, when the number of factory chimnies was only a fourth of the number that are now in existence, and by a special Act the Legislature provided for reducing the nuisance and a smoke inspector was provided. When the Municipal Act of 1865 was made law, the duty of abating the smoke nuisance was transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, though why this was done we cannot understand. The inspection of prime-movers and steam-boilers is carried out by a Government official, and, as far as we know, the fees levied upon the owners of prime-movers and steam-boilers for the duty of inspection cover the cost of working the Act. Why the duties of inspector of steam-boilers and inspector of furnaces and chimnies should not have been associated we cannot understand : it is evident that no more fit person could be found for looking after the smoke from factory chimneys than the inspector of steam-boilers, and the cost of associating these duties in one official would assuredly be less than by separating and entrusting them to different persons. The Municipal Commissioner is already well supplied with a sufficient number of nuisances to look after, and his hands are always full of a large number of prosecutions for infringements of the Act. It would be cruel to compel the Commissioner to be responsible for putting down the smoke nuisance in addition to all the other nuisances ; that is, it would be cruel if the duty was ever undertaken by that officer ; but for the last seven years the sections of the Municipal Act bearing on the smoke nuisance have remained inoperative, and the chimney-wallas have been allowed to have their own way and kick up as much smoke as they pleased. And we confess that they have given vent to their pleasure in unmeasured volumes. It would be a gross libel upon the Bombay stokers to say that they do not stoke well and strong. The air everywhere is enriched by their pernicious firing. The furnaces never appear to have a sufficiency of coal within them, there is seldom or never a sufficiency of clear fire, and so the firemen heap on the coal to an agonizing extent and keep the atmosphere in a permanent cloudy condition. The Bombay stoker cares nothing for the Municipal Commissioner and still less for the clauses of the Municipal Act, which demand that steam factories shall consume their own smoke ; probably the Bombay stoker has heard neither of one nor the other.

After allowing the smoke nuisance law to remain a dead letter for the last seven years, the present Municipal Commissioner has very properly thought that something should be done to rid the city of the unnecessary smoke nuisance, and he recently applied to the Bench of Justices to sanction an expenditure for an inspector. The view the Bench took of the matter was singular enough : they decided that the Commissioner should put down the nuisance, but considered that no expenditure should be incurred. That the Commissioner should put down the smoke has been made imperative by the Act, and the Bench need not have passed a resolution permitting the Commissioner to do his duty. In refusing to provide an inspector the Bench probably erred. If it was thought that Government should pay an inspector and not the Bench, the resolution might have said so, but to pass a resolution the two parts of which were contradictory of each other was simple nonsense, unless we are to assume that the Commissioner was to do the work himself.

As far as the report of the Bench meeting enables us to see, there was no lack of friends on the part of the smoke promoters but a paucity of friends on the part of the general public. It seems to have been rather hastily supposed by some of the Justices that the mill-owners had rights in this matter and the public had none ; that if the mill-owners chose to make a smoke the public had no right to complain ; and that smoke was neither an evil nor a nuisance. Two special arguments were brought forward in support of allowing things to go on as they are : one of these was the *smoke-glass* argument, and the other the desertion argument. The first referred to placing mill chimneys under police surveillance and providing the detectives with smoked glasses of various shades of colour, reports being made when a certain shade was exceeded. This argument seems to have been used on the presumption that the Commissioner knew of no other way of abating the smoke nuisance except through the instrumentality of the police. But as far as we can make out, this was not the intention at all. On the contrary, it is well known that the smoke from mill chimneys may be diminished very considerably by attending to the laws of combustion ;—by good stoking and by proper furnaces. For both these provisions, the mill-owner should be justly responsible. A smoke nuisance inspector would at once be able to keep down the smoke to a minimum, but then some of our mills would be put to a little trouble, and possibly to a little expense, and this is just what the owner would not like, he would prefer rather to be let alone. That the smoke nuisance cannot be abated is nonsense ; it has been already done in one mill in Bombay, but this was not done until law proceedings had been adopted against the proprietors.

The *desertion* argument is based upon the assumption that if the mill-owners are interfered with they will run away, and an extensive industry will be destroyed. We reply to this by saying that the rapidity with which mills of various kinds are continually springing up in Bombay shows how profitable they are, and there is not the remotest probability of the industry being shaken by enforcing the smoke nuisance law, and especially when it can be proved that the coal consumer will save money by being compelled to burn his coal in a proper manner. This *desertion* argument is of the kind which sailors usually employ when they desire to astonish their friends the marines.

Nothing that we have yet heard about the difficulties and impossibilities of dealing with the smoke nuisance has shaken our opinion in the wisdom of the Legislature in providing a law to protect the public. It is good for both mill-owners and the public that the law should be enforced, and the sooner the better. All the reasons that could be advanced in favour of allowing the smoke makers to do as they please with the atmosphere were well known to Government when the law was made, and the Commissioner should either at once do his duty or appeal to Government against the decision of the Bench, and request Government to appoint its own inspector. One good effect of enforcing the law would be to prevent a good deal of threatened litigation. Already much bad feeling has been provoked and many thousands of rupees have been fruitlessly expended in preliminary litigation. This being so, it is the duty of Government to prevent an extension of civil war in the law courts and protect the public from a very general nuisance. It is a shame to compel a poor man to suffer himself to be stifled and be sooted by his wealthy neighbour whose profits he does not share ; and it is no less a shame to compel a wealthy man to go into court to secure himself from an annoyance which should never have been allowed to exist.

We are quite aware that the wealthy body of smoke producers will form a strong phalanx against us, and we may expect to receive no end of abuse for demanding that the law should be allowed to take its course. We are the friend and not the enemy of mill-owners, and we wish them no harm. But however that may be, our duty is plain ; if the mill-owners who fill the air with smoke by their parsimony and neglect have their rights and require protection, the general public who breathe a thick dirty atmosphere and are placed beyond redress have their rights also and require the protection of the law. At present the Municipal Commissioner is responsible for the smoke nuisance, and we shall anxiously wait to see whether he will accept the responsibility which the law devolves upon him and do his duty, or neglect it as it has been hitherto neglected.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

IN another place we quote an extract from the *Englishman* with respect to the mode of procedure which some official members in the Bengal Legislative Council attempt to follow. We quote it because many of the remarks are very applicable to the local Council of Bombay. Nothing could exceed the frankness and independence of the Hon. Mr. Scoble, who now holds

BOMBAY.

The band of His Excellency the Governor will play at the Exhibition to-day.

High Court.—It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs intends shortly to proceed to England.

Cholera.—On Saturday one case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Lohar Chawl.

A Newspaper at Bhownuggur.—A Gujerathee newspaper, the *Kattywar Mithra*, is shortly to be started at Bhownuggur.

District Judge of Ahmedabad.—According to a Gujerat paper Mr. Melvill, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is to get an appointment at Kurrachee.

Mamlutdar of Neriad.—Mr. Madhowlal Bapoojee, Mamlutdar of Neriad, has obtained one year's leave, and Mr. Lulloobhoy Curseodas has been appointed to act for him.

Mr. J. W. Christison is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Superintendent of the House of Correction.—We believe that M-j-r Walsh will be confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent of the House of Correction.

The Subordinate Judgeship at Jumboosseer.—We are informed that there are several applications for the Subordinate Judgeship at Jumboosseer, which is to become vacant from May next.

Educational Departments of Kattywar.—Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, who is now on his tour of inspection, has visited and examined all the educational departments of Kattywar.

The Sanglee State.—A correspondent of a native paper attributes some of the mismanagement of the Sanglee State to the very low salaries given to the mamlutdars, foujdars, and the moonsiffs of that State.

Abolition of the Liquor Tax at Surat.—The Government has ordered the abolition of the liquor tax at Surat. By this reduction there will be a loss to the Surat Municipality of about Rs. 10,000 per year.

Bombay Yacht Club.—The general meeting of the members of the Bombay Yacht Club, to arrange for the Annual Regatta and to consider a Regatta Ball, will be held at 4 o'clock this evening at the Commodore's office, Dockyard.

Assault.—Yesterday a man named Moobarak Seedee was charged before Mr. Nana Morajee with assaulting Bolee, woman. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, with the alternative of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo named Rutnoo Mutee was charged with attempting to steal a gold ornament, the property of Dakee, woman, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive eight stripes.

The Dacoity at Dedolee.—We gave the other day some particulars of a serious case of dacoity at Dedolee, near Surat. We now learn that the culprits in the case have been arrested, and are being tried before the full-power magistrate of Surat.

Desertion.—George Barker and two other seamen of the ship Westminster were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with deserting from the ship, and were each sentenced to a day's imprisonment and then to be sent on board their ship.

A Vagrant.—John Brankston, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Balloo Sajnoo, a noted thief, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found in a dwelling-house of one Bhanjee Cullianjee and not being able to give a satisfactory account of his presence there.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—We learn that a petition, signed by about one hundred Parsee residents of Baharkote, has been forwarded to Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, trustees of the Monockjee Nusserwanjee Charitable Dispensary, praying for the removal of the dispensary from its present locality at Mandvee to Barbhoi Street or its vicinity. We learn that the prayer has been complied with.

Government Savings Bank.—The *Jam-i-Jamsheed* remarks that the poorer depositors in the Government Savings Bank have as yet one great obstacle in their way. When a depositor dies, his heirs cannot recover the deposited money without obtaining a power of administration. Many a poor heir of the depositors finds the above process too expensive, and foregoes his claims on the money he has inherited. The authorities are requested to devise a more cheap way to enable the poor heirs of the depositors to recover their money from this bank.

Outlawry in Sind.—Some persons who have arrived from Ootul, a town situated in the Lus Beyla district, bring intelligence that the place was attacked by a party of Chuttas, Roojas, and other Beloochees, and property to the amount of about Rs. 30,000 was carried off. The town of Ootul was under the authority of the Jam of Beyla himself, a dependent and tributary of the Khan of Khelat.—*Our Paper.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Otar Mirio, 659 tons, Captain M. Cotticich, will sail to-day in ballast for Bassein.

The s. s. Aristocrat, 834 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, via the Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Young & Co.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Tremlow, Mr. Chapman, and eighty deck passengers.

The barque Night Hawk, 651 tons, Captain C. Blayne, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Mauritius (December 27th), with a cargo of 10,414 bags sugar and Mr. Lawlis as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta (February 14th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Pylinlose, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Bamargardt, two children, and three servants, Mr. Jacob Cohen; and nine natives and one child, as deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (February 28) with a cargo of 34 packages indigo, 12 bundles cummin seed, 1 bundle ivory, 2 boxes stores, 1 case carpets, 4 bundles specie, 222 bales wool, 1 case wearing apparel, 23 bundles merchandise, and 2 horse boxes; and 377 packages transhipment cargo for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—H. L. the Bishop of Bombay, Chaplain, and five servants, Mr. Hutson, Mrs. Sibbons, Rev. Robyn and servant, Rev. Mr. Shortt, Dr. Turnbull and four servants, Mrs. Coleman, three children, and servants, and sixty-six deck passengers.

The s.s. Baroda, Captain D Rennoldson, from Sydney and Melbourne, brought the following passengers:—

From Sydney to Bristol—Rev. W. Gore and Mr. Dyson Lacy.

From Sydney to Marseilles—The Hon. C. J. Miles Smart, Mr. Guthrie, Rev. W. F. Creney, and Mr. McCulloch.

From Sydney to Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lang, Lieut. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allum, Mr. and Mrs. Self, four children and European female servant, Mr. W. Andrew, and Mr. H. D. Bray.

From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. Johnson.

From Melbourne to Suez—Mr. W. Ritchie and Mr. A. Hamburger.

From Melbourne to Brindisi—Messrs. Causley and Barnett.

From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. W. Kemerton, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Watson, Mr. T. Bowden, and Miss McCulloch.

From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mrs Kennedy and child, Mr. Geyer, Mr. Aitcheson, Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton, two children and infant, and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, three children, and European female servant, Mrs. Sinclair Mr. T. B. Pingley, Mr. T. C. Thwaits, Mr. C. S. Oxlive, Mr. C. Coni, Mr. S. Gale, Mr. J. B. Davies, Mr. Easson, and Mrs. Jury.

From King George's Sound to Brindisi.—Mr. W. Hard.

From King George's Sound to Venice—Mr and Mrs. R. Barr Smith, two children, and two servants, and Mr. Isidor Braun.

The s. s. Ursino, 1,234 tons, Captain H. Todd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (January 20th), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal. She brought the following cargo:—102 cases spirits, 7 cases hats, 20 casks empty bottles, 50 cases hardware, 650 drums turpentine, 10 cases kerosine oil, 45 cases machinery, 120 packages oilmaterine, 60 cases stationery, 12 cases playing cards, 15 cases paint and colour, 7 cases varnish, 3 cases thread, 42 cases clocks, 69 cases medicine, 323 packages paper, 92 cases sardines, 700 kegs nails, 295 cases provisions, 726 packages brandy, 1,002 packages wine, 40 cases matches, 1,132 packages beer, 21 cases glass, 16 bales twist, 1,076 packages cottons, 2 casks glue, 10 cases leather, 32 cases toys, 794 cases candles, 25 cases gin, 26 cases books, 25 barrels flour, 20 cases acid, 300 barrels alum, 5 casks ink, 10 cases perfumery, 125 cases claret, 65 cases champagne, 10 cases steel hooks, 40 cases mosaic, 7 cases whiskey, 20 cases soap, 200 barrels copperas, 100 barrels cement, 8 cases needles, 120 cases fire clay, 15 cases tobacco, and many other packages of merchandise. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Angele, Mr. and Mrs. Rosch, Mr. Mead, Mr. Morse, Miss Hodgkinson, and Mr. McMillon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

HIGH COURT.—4th March.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

SHORT CAUSES.

18-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Wishwanath alias Ballabhoy Moroba—J. Gopal.

31-73—J. C. Cama—Dulsookroy Ramlall v. Hajee Dada Abdoola and another—No appearance.

33-73—A. Framjee—James Morir v. G. L. D'Emden and another—Chalk and Turner.

37-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khimjee Jairam v. Moolsunker Muldonjee—No appearance.

71-73—Leathes and Crawford—Hormusjee Pestonjee F. v. Assaria Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

78-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Ebrahim bin Maksin, &c., v. Runcho das Tricumdas and another—No appearance.

75-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Ganchee Mahomed Abdoola v. Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob—No appearance.

76-73—Khunderao—Buldeo Bhaichund v. Shamjee Khetsey and another.

LONG CAUSES.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsi Chiaman v. Ramerustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.—Part heard.

491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hurat Shawal, &c, v. Mahomed Esmal, &c.—C. Tyabjee.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Narajee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

736-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Lucha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nalbhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kurreembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Horeand Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khatsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Kalijee Lucha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Arthibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Case Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

25-72—J. Gopall—Ananta Babarao v. Raghoba Chastasjee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c. v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

SHORT CAUSES.

112-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Anne Pannell and another v. George Francis Phillips—Mody.

276-72—Jefferson and Payne—Khanram Muddon Gopal v. Lallchund Guneshdas—No appearance.

626-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bai Parvutibai, widow, v. Bai Megibai, widow,—Shamrao P.

673-72—Khunderao M.—Abdool Rahim Amroodin and others v. Poondlick Narayen and another—In person.

743-72—Prescot and Winter—Essoofalli Hebtoolla v. Rustomjee Pestonjee—No appearance.

756-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sookmull Soorance v. Kerparam Mockund—No appearance.

755-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Bulwantrao Bhicajee—No appearance.

761-72—Tyabjee—Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia v. A. C. Brice and others—No appearance.

762-72—In person—Canjee Meghjee and others v. Jamsetjee Framjee and others.

16-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hakamchund Kesowjee v. Bhimjee Ghella—No appearance.

56-73—Leathes and Crawford—F. S. Leathes and another v. Hormusjee Sorabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

649-69—Tyabjee—Jeffer Sudhwanee and another v. Sha Goculbhoy Fattaychund—Dallas and Lynch.

651-69—Tyabjee—Jeffer Sudhwanee and another v. Sha Goculbhoy Fattaychund—Dallas and Lynch.

477-71—Jefferson and Payne—Lackmidas Khimjee v. Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—Khunderao Morojee.

1095-68—Jefferson and Payne—Runchordas Doolubdas v. Gopalrao Mahalaram—Ty bjee

787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—Tyabjee.

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ranjee Sabha and another v. Moorar Poonjee—Dallas and Lynch.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosen, &c.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Prescot and Winter; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Isehide v. Framjee Ardaseer Davur—J. Gopall.

794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SHORT CAUSES.

89-73—Mumshe—Jetha Bhima and others v. Pestonjee Dinshaw and another—No appearance.

82-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Sorabjee C. v. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee J.—Manisty and Fletcher.

89-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Radhabai, widow, v. Goculdas Kullianjee—No appearance.

90-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and others v. Cursetjee Sorabjee—No appearance.

93-73—Tyabjee—Lalloobhai Hurgovundass v. Jumnadass Vemiall and another—No appearance.

94-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Nusserwanjee Hormuzeé—Notice of motion.

98-73—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) v. Soonderrao Raghoonath—No appearance.

100-73—Shamrao P.—Vunmallee Jeewa v. Jugjeeun Hemjee—No appearance.

102-73—Tyabjee—Nowrojee Shamjee and others v. Culliandass Nurrotumdass—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

15-73—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—James Edward McDougall v. Maria Elizabeth McDougall and another—No appearance.

527-71—Jeffe son and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford.

689-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai v. Chutoorbhooj Deojee—Jeffer on and Payne.

284-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v. Damoodhur Hurjeevundass—Manisty and Fletcher.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the company's office, 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 31st December 1872; to declare a dividend for the last half year; to appoint directors in the room of those who retired by rotation but were re-eligible; and to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, chairman of the board of directors, was called to the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the following report of the directors were read:—

"Your directors have now the pleasure to lay before you the audited balance sheet for the last half-year, ending 31st December 1872, showing a nett profit of Rs. 52,102-9-0. It is a matter of great satisfaction to your directors to report such a favourable result at a time when the twist market was entirely in a depressed state. The Agents of the company, by their untiring exertions to open a fair demand of our twist in different markets, have, we are glad to find, succeeded in establishing the superiority of our yarn in whatever market it was offered. Your directors further beg to report that in future there will be a saving in the consumption of fuel by the use of the 'economizer' which has been recently fixed and brought into operation. The business now before the meeting is the declaration of a dividend out of the abovementioned profits which your directors beg to recommend to be at the rate of Rs. 100 per share; and to appoint two directors in room of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election; and lastly, to appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration."

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, and seconded by Mr. Dayalbhoy Ruttonsey—"That the report of the directors be circulated among the shareholders, and the audited balance sheet to 31st December 1872, be received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Limjeebhoy Dossabhoy—"That a dividend be declared at the rate of Rs. 100 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1872, payable to those shareholders whose names were on the company's register on the 25th February last, on and after Tuesday, the 18th instant."

Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Bejonjee, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Burjorjee—"That two of the directors, Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Sewram Purbotum, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors for the ensuing year."

Proposed by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Damodhu das Tapidas—"That Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Manockjee Framjee be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each for the year."

Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody said the shareholders must truly feel thankful to the directors and the agents and the manager for managing the affairs of the company so satisfactorily in this time of commercial depression, that a good dividend was the result. It was owing to the exertions and judicious management of the agents and directors that, notwithstanding a very close competition, the company was in such a satisfactory state as it was at present.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee concurred entirely with the remarks, and added that it would gratify the shareholders to learn that, in spite of all the work it had done, the mill was still young, and not old.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody, seconded by Mr. Limjeebhoy Dossabhoy, and carried unanimously—"That a vote of thanks be tendered to the directors and agents and manager of the company for their very able and efficient management of its affairs during the very dull state of the twist trade last year, and for the result arrived at being so satisfactory when compared with the dividends paid by other mills."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain N. Rosk ell, sailed yesterday for England with the English Mail, general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. A. Miller.
For Brindisi—Mr. M. Sempron.
For Suez—Mr. Wuzur Toda M. O. Khan, and two servants.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner) moved for a writ of certiorari under sec. III. of Act 13 of 1856, to bring up the proceedings which had been heard before the Second Magistrate of Police, Mr. Cooper, on the 20th of February last, in the case of Manilall Kessowlall v. Mitholall Pittamber.

Mr. Mayhew moved on the following affidavit, the facts of which were corroborated by ten others:—

I, Sha Nathalall Pitamber, of Borsud, in the Kaira zillah, Hindoo, the above-named defendant, solemnly affirm, and say as follows:—I am a large landed proprietor, and a banker in the above-named district in Guzerat. My property is worth about a lac of rupees. I trade between Borsud and Bombay in the name of Assaram Cooverjee, my late grandfather, to the amount of about Rs. 10,000 annually. I pay income-tax to Government upon an income of Rs. 2,200. I am well known to the Collector of Kaira. My grandfather is well known to the collectors and other Government officers at that place. About a month and a half ago, I came down to Bombay, in order to attend to and answer a special appeal in the High Court (appellate side) in a civil suit, No. 24 of 1872, in which suit I was a respondent. Since I arrived in Bombay I have been residing in a boarding house belonging to Bhut Khimram Methiram, which is situate at the corner of the Goolalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed under No. 4. I have often been in Bombay, and have on two or three occasions resided in the aforesaid boarding house. On the morning of Wednesday, the 19th instant, at about 7 o'clock, I was in a room on the second storey of the said boarding house, waiting to be shaved by a barber named Luxomon Bhyoo. I took off my coat and hung it on a peg, and soon afterwards the barber began to shave me. While I was being shaved a man, who I have since learnt is Munilall Kessowlall, the executor, came into the room, and said that he wanted the barber to shave him. He took off his coat and hung it on the same peg over mine. When I was shaved I went to my own coat and took out copper pieces, and a cake of soap, and I then paid the said copper pieces to the barber. I called to Rama Rutna, a servant, to bring me some water, and he came with water and a clean dhotur for my use. I was going to a sink or drain to wash myself, when a bunia, who is named Runchordass, who is a boarder in the said house, said to me, "Go and follow me on the terrace, as the terrace is a better place to bathe." I went there accompanied by the said Rama Rutna. I washed myself on the third terrace, and during the whole time I was there the said Rama Rutna was present with me holding my clean dhotur. I was also seen by the barber, the prosecutor, and many other persons who were then present in the said room. When I had finished washing on the said terrace I entered the said room and passed from it into the eating room, where I said a prayer and began to take my meal. While I was eating I heard the prosecutor say that he had been robbed of some notes. Then some one went for a policeman and returned with him and all present were then searched, but the notes were not found. Then the prosecutor gave the said Runchordass and myself into custody, and we were taken to the police inspector. The policeman then, as I am informed, returned to the said boarding house, and found the notes in the roof of the second terrace. The charge against the said Runchordass was withdrawn, and I was taken before the Second Magistrate of Police and charged with the theft. The prosecutor then gave his evidence, and so did the said Runchordass and the policeman. No one appeared on my behalf to defend me, and I only called at that time two witnesses to speak to my character. I was then remanded until the next day, in the meantime being admitted to bail myself in Rs. 300 and two sureties in Rs. 150 each. The next day I attended before the said police magistrate without professional assistance, but accompanied by the said Ram Rutna, Chimon, the owner of the boarding house, Luximon Bhyroo, the barber, Mygoolall Umrutlall, who was in the said room and saw me on the terrace, Chinnuram Mooljee and Hurgovind. Some of these witnesses I had summoned to attend on the 20th Feb. instant, and others attended voluntarily. I wished my pleader, Mr. Bhugwandass, to attend the magistrate on my behalf, but he was ill and unable to attend, of which I informed the magistrate, and I asked him to postpone the further hearing of the charge. The Clerk of the Court said Mr. Bhugwandass also attended the Court to inform the magistrate of his illness, but the said magistrate put a few more questions to the policeman who found the notes, and without asking me if I had any witnesses to call, he sentenced me to two months' hard labour in the county jail. I did not take the notes from the coat of the prosecutor nor did I place them in the roof of the terrace. I did not return to the terrace after I had washed there. I know nothing of the circumstances of the theft, and am quite innocent of the charge brought against me.

After hearing the learned counsel, His Lordship said he should take time to consider the application before granting the rule *nisi* asked for.

THE REPORT OF THE BOMBAY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1873.

Read letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. 958, dated 29th April 1872—submits his annual report of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1871.

Resolution.—The report of the Inspector General of Prisons on the administration of the Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1871 is in most respects of a very satisfactory nature. The number of persons imprisoned during the year was but very slightly in excess of the number in 1870, whilst the daily average strength of prisoners confined in the jails was somewhat smaller in 1871 than in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the death-rate extremely low. The total cost of the department, including all charges of every description, was less by about Rs. 6,500 in the year under report than in 1870, whilst the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the convicts shows a reduction of Rs. 41,400, and the receipts from prison labour exhibit an increase of more than Rs. 27,500.

2. The number of persons convicted of criminal offences and committed to prison in 1871 was 12,956, or 79 more than in the preceding year. The increase was mainly in the number of female prisoners, the number of male convicts having remained almost stationary. The difference between the numbers received into the jails in some districts in 1870 and in 1871 respectively has been very marked. In the Deccan jails the number was materially higher in 1871 than in 1870. In the Ahmednuggur jail it rose from 268 to 464; at Dhoolia from 710 to 835; at Poona from 616 to 760; at Sholapore from 432 to 673 (an increase of almost 56 per cent.), and at Sattara from 257 to 361. The increase in the number of persons convicted and sent for imprisonment to the Kullaghee and Dharwar jails was also noted. In Guzerat, Kaira was the only jail to which the admissions were more numerous in 1871 than in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a large diminution in the number of prisoners received into the Ahmedabad jail, which was only 1,121 in 1871 as compared with 1,386 in 1870, and a slight decrease in the numbers imprisoned during the year in the Surat, Tanna, Dhud, Ruttnaghery, Carwar, and Belgaum jails. The increase in the number of persons convicted in the Deccan Marathi-speaking districts is attributed by the Inspector General of Prisons to the high prices of food which ruled in that portion of the country during the latter part of last year, and this is probably the true cause; but the rise in the number of imprisonments in the other districts, where the increase was more conspicuous, cannot be accounted for on the same ground. Kaira is notoriously a cheap district, and the difference between the prices of grain which obtained in the Southern Maratha Country would not suffice to explain the large increase in the number of prisoners committed to the Dharwar and Kulladghee jails, whilst the number of persons imprisoned in the jail of the adjacent district, Belgaum, sank from 523 to 480. The question of the true cause of this increase of crime in these districts can, however, be more suitably considered by Government when reviewing the reports of the Police Commissioners for 1871. The number of persons imprisoned in the Aden jail becomes larger year by year, as might naturally be expected in consequence of the increase of the population of that station. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of offenders punished with imprisonment in Sind was materially lower in the year under report than in the previous year, the numbers being respectively 2,655 and 3,222. The decrease in the number of persons imprisoned was most marked at Shikarpore, where it was only 884 in 1871 as compared with 1,221 in 1870. The number of admissions into the Kurrachee jail was identically the same in both years—775.

3. The total jail population, excluding under trial prisoners, was, the Inspector General of Prisons states, 21,427 in 1871, or 6 more than in 1870. Of these 14,437 persons, 12,593 were, as before shown, convicted during the year, and 6,818 were undergoing imprisonment to which they had been sentenced in previous years: 1,544 are declared to have been received from other jails, to undergo their sentences, and 99 were admitted *en route* to the Andamans or other jails. It would, however, seem probable that in thus calculating the number of the jail population the Inspector General of Prisons has considerably overestimated it. It appears likely that the vast majority of the prisoners who are stated to have been "received from other jails," and who are entered under a seprate heading distinct from the persons in confinement on December 31st, 1870, and those imprisoned during the year 1871, did in reality belong to, and are actually entered in, one of those two classes, and were simply transferred from one jail in the Bombay Presidency to another, either to prevent overcrowding, or to be employed on public works. If this be the case, it follows that the total number of the jail population has been unduly increased by counting the same persons twice over. The Inspector General of Prisons might be requested to furnish explanations on this point. This error, if it has really been committed, would not, however, apparently affect the accuracy of the statement of the Inspector General of Prisons as to the daily average number of prisoners, or the average cost per head of each convict. Those figures seem to have been correctly calculated.

4. A minute decrease is reported in the average daily strength of convicts in the jails, the number during the year under report being 6,805 against 6,817 in 1870. The proportion of female to male prisoners continues to increase. In 1870 they amounted to 6·2 per cent. of the prisoners: in 1871 they constituted 6·8 per cent. of the total number of convicts. The number of European prisoners confined in the Mofussil jails has still further diminished. From 69 in 1870 it fell to 59 in 1871, and of these 59 persons 8 were transferred from the House of Correction and the common jail to Poona and Sholapore for the benefit of their health. From the present report of the Inspector General of Prisons, and from the reports already reviewed by Government of the Bombay City jails, it appears that the number of Europeans convicted of criminal offences and sentenced to imprisonment was in 1871 considerably lower than in the preceding year.

5. In 63 instances the extreme penalty of the law was carried out in 1871. The number of convicts executed is increasing year by year. In 1867-68 it was only 38, in 1870 it had risen to 56. 42 prisoners only were in 1871 transported to the Andamans, as compared with 108 in 1870. This last reduction in the number appears, however, to have been in great measure due to accidental causes, as, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a vessel on reasonable terms, the batch of convicts which under ordinary circumstances should have been sent from Bombay to Port Blair in November 1871 was not despatched until February 1872. The number of criminal lunatics transferred from jails to asylums was 4 in 1871 against 11 in 1870. This fact, however, furnishes no real ground for congratulation, as, owing to the want of accommodation in the asylums throughout the Presidency, it has been found necessary to detain and place under medical treatment in the jails several persons who have been found by the judicial tribunals to be of unsound mind, and who otherwise would have been sent to a lunatic asylum.

6. The returns submitted exhibit a serious increase in the number of persons committed to prison to await their trial before the superior courts. It amounted to 4,277 in 1871, or 479 more than in 1870. Of the total number of under-trial prisoners, 4,166 were the closing of the year, of whom only 1,924, or but 46·2 per cent., were convicted. Of the under-trial prisoners tried in Sind, 45·2 per cent. were convicted, and of those tried in the rest of the Presidency 46·5 per cent. were sentenced to punishment. These results are satisfactory as compared with the results of the trials held in Sind in 1870, but the proportion of persons convicted to persons acquitted on trial in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency is considerably lower than it was in 1870. Appeals from the decisions of the lower courts were not so frequently successful in 1871 as in 1870, the number of convicts released on appeal in those two years being respectively 736 and 798. As, however, no information is given as to the number of cases in which appeals were preferred against the sentences passed, no reliable inferences can be drawn from these figures.

7. The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment was in 1871 somewhat less than it was in the previous year. As has hitherto usually been the case, the highest number of admissions of juveniles was into the jail at Aden: 91 boys and 14 girls under the age of 16 years were at various times in that jail during the year. The attention of the Resident at Aden will be drawn to these facts, in order that the sentencing of juvenile offenders to short terms of imprisonment may be stopped as far as that settlement. The number of young offenders in Kulladghee, Kaira, and Shikarpore jails, was also considerable. Government have already, in their resolution on the reports for 1868-69, 1869-71, and 1870-71 expressed their views on the subject of the most appropriate mode of punishing juvenile criminals, and adhere to the opinion then enunciated.

8. An increase in the number of re-convictions is again perceptible. The percentage has risen from 6·1 per cent. in 1870 to 6·6 per cent. in 1871, and in all probability, if accurate information were obtainable regarding the antecedents of prisoners received into jail, the percentage of re-convictions would be found to be double what it is stated to be. The highest proportion of re-convictions is at Aden, where 13·3 per cent. of the male and 20·9 per cent. of the female prisoners in the jail in 1871 had undergone imprisonment previously. In the Surat, Canara, Poona, Khandeish, and Hyderabad districts the percentage of re-convictions was far in excess of the percentage in other districts, whilst in the Kullaghee district and the Punch Mahals the number of professional criminals, or of persons who have been more than once convicted, appears to be remarkably small. The gradual increase in the number of re-convictions, and of admissions into the jails of persons who have already undergone punishment, is a fact of very wide significance. It may be partly attributed to a defect in the law, which has not provided, to the extent which appears desirable, for the long incarceration of habitual offenders, without reference to the magnitude of the particular crime of which they have been convicted, and partly to the indisposition of some magistrates to award the full measure of punishment which they are able to inflict for an off-nce which, looked at by itself, appears slight, but which, as the outcome of a continued repetition of crime, amounts to a most serious infraction of the law. There is, however, another cause, which in a review of prison administration must not be lost sight of, viz, the undeterrent character of the labour and discipline now exacted from short-termed convicts. It is necessary that this class of convicts, and in fact all convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, should be compelled to undergo a course of labour which will convince them that a prison is a place of punishment, and a prison life a disagreeable form of existence. In the early stages of imprisonment the first effect to be produced is the sense of punishment, and for this it is essential that in every prison there should be the means of enforcing even physical hard labour adapted to the strength of each convict, which should only be relaxed in the case of prisoners who may be sentenced to terms in excess of one year, on their giving proof of good conduct, when they may be assigned tasks which are less irksome, and more profitable to the prison from a pecuniary point of view. Government would direct the special attention of the Inspector General of Prisons to this important part of prison administration, and trust to learn in future reports that considerable progress has been made in increasing the punitive effects of imprisonment during the early portion of a convict's career in prison, and during all short terms of confinement. In the case of old offenders the rigour both of labour and discipline should be increased in every legitimate manner that may be practicable.

9. The number of escapes (39) in 1871 was more than double the number in the previous year. 14 convicts escaped on one occasion from the Dhoolia kore jail, and 9 of them now are still, it appears, unrecaptured. The escape was mainly due to the insecure and unfinished state of the prison, but as no convicts are reported to have broken out since this occurrence, it is presumed that the measures then resorted to, with a view to strengthen the jail and render it a safe place of confinement, have proved effectual. Proper departmental notice appears to have been taken of the misconduct of the officers of the Ahmednuggur jail, owing to whose negligence seven prisoners succeeded in making their escape for a time from that prison. Dr. Cruickshank states that the prisoners were on the whole well behaved during the year under review, and that no *emeute* occurred. The number of offences against prison discipline was somewhat larger in 1871 than in 1870, but they were chiefly unimportant. In 1871 as in 1870 the Dhoolia, Carwar, and Kurrachee prisoners were most conspicuous for their misconduct. In the Carwar jail every breach of prison rules committed was punished with flogging. This punishment seems to have been administered in 790 instances in 1871, whilst in 1870 it was only employed in 580 cases. Its efficacy appears to be somewhat doubtful, and it has certainly failed as a corrective in the Carwar jail, where it might now be advisable to try the effect of the other forms of punishment sanctioned by law.

10. 93·8 per cent. of the prisoners admitted into the jails during the year 1871 were unable to read or write at all, and only 226 of the convicts received in 1871 were fairly educated persons. Of these 226 prisoners, 56, or one-fourth, were committed to the Dhoolia jail. On the other hand, of 902 persons sent to the Kolaba jail, only 19, or little more than 2·8 per cent., could read or write at all; and amongst the 293 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the Hydrabad jail there was but one man who was not wholly uneducated. In the Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, and Dhoolia kore jails the greatest attention was paid by the superintendent and the jail officers to the education of convicts, and a certain amount of success appears to have attended their efforts. At Ahmedabad 224 prisoners were taught to read and write a little, and 56 learned to read and write well. At Ahmednuggur 128 convicts were taught a little reading and writing, and at Dhoolia kore 105 prisoners received a certain amount of elementary instruction during the year. The gross deaths made in the other jails in this district are much less than in the preceding year, and the total number of convicts who attended the jail schools exhibits a considerable decrease. His Excellency in Council has on former occasions recorded his opinion that but little advantage is gained by imparting literary instruction to convicts, and at the same time some permanent reformation in character and habits has been effected, which, with our present imperfect system of prison discipline, is rarely the case. The acquisition of the faculty of reading, writing, and cphering by a man of vicious habits and criminal propensities is simply the attainment of an additional instrument which may be applied on release to the prejudice of society. His Excellency in Council therefore considers that the education to be given to prisoners should be chiefly of the industrial k

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MINERAL RESOURCES—GOLD.

THE discovery of gold was first made public in 1851, although gold had been found by Strzelecki and the Rev. W. B. Clarke some years previously. At the end of the present year we shall consequently have had twenty years' experience of the consequences of that discovery, and be in a position to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of the new industry so suddenly introduced. First commenced at Summerhill Creek, in the western district of the Colony, the gold workings were gradually pushed on by the enterprise and energy of the diggers, until within a few years the whole of the country bordering upon the Macquarie, the Turon, the Meroo, and many of their tributaries, were found to be auriferous. At the present time we have, or have had, workings on the Cudgegong River, from its head-waters, near Rylstone, down to its junction with the Meroo, below Merrinder. This extent of country includes the Apple-tree flat, the Pipeclay, the last new rushes at Gulgong and Tallwang, and the Two-mile Flat, with numerous small diggings which have given employment to from twenty to fifty miners, and sometimes to even more, but which have never obtained any special notoriety. The Meroo has been proved along the whole length of the river, from its head-waters to its junction with the Cudgegong, to be almost one continuous gold-field, many of the diggings in connection with it having proved even richer than the river itself. Amongst these may be named the Upper and Lower Pyramid, Hell's Hole, Maitland Bar, and Louisa Creek. In nearly all the places named, gold-washing is being carried on at the present time, though more systematically and with more expenditure of capital than was the case in the palmier days of these fields.

The whole length of the Turon has also been wonderfully rich in auriferous deposits, from its head-waters near the Crown Ridge down to its outflow in the Macquarie. Many of the numerous tributaries of this stream have also proved no less rich than the river itself, whilst others have given yields inferior only to those of the main stream. On the line of the Turon may be enumerated the Gulph, Palmer's Oakey, Spring Creek, Big and Little Oakey, Nuggety Hill, and Wattle Flat, where work is still going on. Not only have they been already extensively worked, but they now afford profitable employment to hundreds of miners, whilst several reefs have recently been opened. With regard to the immense ranges which border this river, it has been found that whenever a rainy season has offered a supply of water sufficient to supply a race brought on to one of the hill-sides, every one of the hills thus experimented on has paid well for sluicing. This has been so well proved, that during the recent wet season several large sluicing companies have been formed for working different portions of the range. Tambaroora, though a tributary of the Macquarie, demands a special notice to itself, not only by reason of the richness of its alluvial workings, but also because of its extraordinary rich reefs. The former are being still turned over, though no less than fifteen years have elapsed since the field was first opened, and though the ground has been worked at least a dozen times. As to the latter, the wonderful yields of the quartz veins which have been worked here during the last eight or ten years, have even now and again astonished the people of Sydney and the Colony. These veins, found on Hawkins' Hill, though narrow are numerous, and have given returns varying from 10 to 100 ounces to the ton.

On the Macquarie the principal diggings have been those of Ophir, Burrandong, Stony Creek, and the Ironbarks, many of the smaller creeks falling into the river from some 20 miles above its junction with the Turon down to a considerable distance below Burrandong, have proved highly remunerative to the miners. During the last five or six years the Colony has suffered very severely from continuous drought. This had so far reduced the volume of the rivers that the miners were enabled to work the bed of the Macquarie. It required of course some considerable capital and skill to carry on such an enterprise, for even though low there was always a large body of water in the river. Some very splendid yields of remarkably fine and pure gold rewarded the miners for some years; but this last season of floods has carried away all the extensive works, dams and races, and water-wheels, and filled up the immense excavations which had been made at an immense outlay of labour and money and has driven the miner into the higher grounds, where it has furnished him with the water, the want of which had hitherto made those grounds unworkable. Southward of Ophir were found the strange deposits of the Lucknow or Wentworth mines, 7 miles east from Orange. Here the gold was in a regular ironstone lode, and incorporated with the stone as with quartz. The lode, which was exceedingly irregular, occupied a vertical position in a mass of alluvium which had filled up the interstices formed by a deep rent in the bed rock traced down to a depth of nearly 200 feet. The stone gave from 20 to 60 ounces to the lode. These mines are situated on private property, and are now in the hands of a large company. Beyond this last-named spot, round the eastern slopes of the Canobolas Mountains, by Canowindea, and thence to the Lachlan, the country has been proved to be payably auriferous in every spot where the formation of the country has favoured an alluvial deposit. General attention has been directed to this part of the country only within the last three or four years, since which diggings for digging had been opened, whilst numerous rich reefs are being worked, and others are being discovered almost daily. Only within the last week or two some highly auriferous quartz-reefs have been opened in the forest district, and the display of the stone taken from the reefs is causing considerable excitement amongst the western miners.

Running up the Lachlan to its junction with the Abercrombie, and then following the latter upwards to its head waters, we have again a large stretch of auriferous country in which may be included the diggings of Cargo, Hing's Plains, Trunkey Creek, and Tuena, besides workings on some of the smaller tributaries of the stream. In every spot where there has been no sweeping away of the ancient alluvial deposits, payable gold has been found, whilst the whole tract of country is perfectly seamed by reefs of auriferous quartz, some of the stone at Trunkey creek being exceedingly rich.

In order to convey some idea of the large continuous area of auriferous country which only requires prospecting to be developed, or rather, which only demands a good supply of water to be made richly remunerative, we have passed by the Lachlan gold-field, which at one time astonished the Colony with its wondrous yields. It still gives employment to some fifty or sixty miners, and the reefs at the pinnacle would have proved remunerative and permanent, water being procurable within easier distance. Crossing the Lachlan, we come to the rich reefing district of Emu Creek, which has certainly sent away from it a larger amount of retorted gold than any other district of the Colony, besides being rich in alluvial workings still far from being worked out. Within a few miles of Emu Creek gold fields are the extensive alluvial workings of Lambing Flat, or the Burrangong gold-field, which for the time they were working furnished perhaps a larger amount of gold than had been done by any gold-field of a similar extent in the Colony, besides bringing together a large number of miners from the neighbouring Colonies. Though worked out, as far as individual mining is concerned, the ground yet offers profitable employment to the capitalists, and two large companies have been formed for working over the ground in a systematic manner by the aid of machinery.

Beyond Lambing Flat, to the South, are the Burangilly, Junee, and other reefing districts, extending beyond Wagga-Wagga. Most of these reefs are in active work, although they are but poorly supplied with crushing power. The latter is very much in demand, not only in these but in other reefing districts. Turning eastwards from these, the reefs of the Adelong and the Tumut have provided settled work for the miners during the last ten or twelve years, and the yields recently reported show that the quartz is by no means falling off in richness. The average of the stone crushed during 1869 gave about an ounce and a quarter to the ton of stone. Then from the Tumut by Tumbarumba, where large alluvial deposits were found, and where several reefs have been recently opened, we mount to the head waters of Snowy River, and reach the rich and extensive gold field of Kiandra. Here occurred perhaps the largest rush that was ever known in the Colony. The ground was unusually rich, but the weather in these lofty ranges proved so inclement in the winter season, and the ice and snow formed so insurmountable a barrier to prospecting, that the place soon got thinned of its population. A number of miners, however, have settled down to steady work, and find profitable employment on the margin of the old ground, and occasionally opening out new spots. Several reefs are also being worked in this district, though the standing batteries are few in number.

From Kiandra eastward to the coast, and thence northward, there are several diggings which have been steadily worked for the last eight or ten years, on the first plateau of the coast-fall of the table-land. The principal of these are in the Nerrigundah and Moruya districts. Thence coming northward we reach Araluen, where the work of the miner is done more systematically and effectually than in any other workings in the Colony. The surface soil is stripped down to the wash-dirt, a depth of about 20 feet, the stripping being carted away, and tipped on to some other spot. When the whole is stripped, the wash-dirt is carefully collected and washed down to the bed rock. The claims are usually worked by companies of ten or a dozen men, and to keep the claim clear, of water, pumping-engines are employed by each company. For several years the yield kept up very steadily at 1,200 oz. per week, but within the last two years it has fallen off to about £3,200 per month. Bell's creek and Major's creek, both tributaries to the Araluen creek, have been long worked out at alluvial diggings; but within the last two years attention has been called to the quartz-reefs in their vicinity. The stone gives promise of considerable richness, and as two or three crushing batteries have been erected at each of the two places, the stone will have an opportunity of being fairly tested. Up to the present time the result of crushings has been highly favourable, 2 and 3 oz. of gold to the ton being obtained for lots of 50 tons of stone, with reefs varying from 8 to 12 feet in thickness.

The Mongarlow, or Little River, some few miles east of Braidwood, has been a good lasting alluvial field. The number of men working on it has never been large, and there are still many auriferous patches to be turned up, the country at a distance from the river having been but poorly prospected, owing to the scant supply of water. Its reefs lately opened have given some wonderful yields of gold from small quantities of stone, some rich veins struck having returned at the rate of 50 and 60 oz. to the ton. The body of the reef, however, does not appear to be giving anything but poor stone. Coming next to the Jaqna reefs, between Braidwood and Bungonia, where an average of 1 oz. to the ton has been obtained, we are brought within reach of the southern line of rails, and are only a few hours distant from Sydney.

Turning next to the northern district, we come first to the Denison Diggings, on one of the head-waters of the Hunter River, and within two-and-twenty miles of the town of Scone. This is mainly a reefing district, though some small alluvial patches, not very rich, have been worked there. As there is an abundant supply of water in ordinary seasons, the crushing batteries are here worked by water power. The stone has turned out very fairly, the crushings giving an average of about 1½ oz. to the ton. The Peel River has been found to be auriferous from its head-waters down to within a dozen miles of Tamworth, and on both sides of the river several quartz-reefs have been opened. The great drawback to the development of this field has been found to be the possession by the Peel River Company of a very large portion of the land on the southern side of the stream. The chief reefs are those on Foley's Polly, which are being worked by an association of miners under the amalgamated claim system. The reefs on the river have not been worked for some years past, owing to the absence of water, which had been used as the motive power of the crushing batteries. Some very extensive sluices had been cut from the morasses on the high table-land, which brought down an abundant supply of water, sufficient for all the purposes of washing and water-wheels; but the last few years of drought stopped the supply. The water-wheels dropped to pieces, and the washing was put an end to. For six years there was no perceptible run in the river, and yet miners managed to procure gold; and, though their number fell off, there were still many who adhered to the old spot in hope of better seasons. The upper part of the river, about Nundle, and the tributaries which here join it, have been very rich, and in the days of water supply were extensively sluiced. There are very many spots which will all pay handsomely for working in this way, and several sluices have been cut at great expense to bring the water to spots fancied by the miner. The Hanging Rock, on the table-land above the river, also gives employment to a few miners.

To the north-west of Tamworth are Wood's reefs, on which very little is now doing; and further on, in the same direction, are the Upper and the Lower Bingera diggings, now occupied almost exclusively by the Chinese. In the former of these was discovered one of the most extraordinary auriferous deposits yet met with in the Colony. On an extensive flat the gold was found in large pieces almost on the surface, and barely covered with the soil, with no deposit whatever below it, and with no indication of deposits on any of the adjoining hills. One or two veins of gold were found towards the embouchure of the gully, the gold in this case being fine. There are several fine reefs here, but none of them have been tested. Beyond the Lower Bingera, towards the west, is a large extent of country which there is every reason to believe will one day be found to be auriferous. A little off the Main Northern Road, and two-and-twenty miles south of Armidale, are the Rocky River diggings. These were at one time very rich indeed, and they still give employment to some scores of miners. North of Armidale, on the eastern fall of the coast range, the streams which form the head-waters of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers are all more or less auriferous, and form the extensive gold-field known under the general name of the Timbarra, and extending from Oban on the south up to the borders of Queensland. For years this field has given steady employment to something like 200 miners, and has contributed a steady amount of gold to the escort. Only lately two very fine reefs have been opened on this gold-field, on the road from Tenterfield to Grafton, and reports have reached us of very astonishing yields from the hand-crushing of small quantities of picked stone.

During the year 1869 the Mint returns show that the amount of gold received by escort fell off to some small extent. The master of the Mint attributes this to the dry state of the country from the long succession of droughts with which it had been visited. It is indeed open to doubt, whether the actual yield fell off at all, and the smaller amount received by escort may be accounted for by the fact that the settled state of the country, and the absence of Bushrangers on the roads, have allowed more gold to be brought down by private hand. However, taking the Mint returns of the amount of gold actually received by escort into that establishment, and dividing that amount by the number of miners who have taken out miners' rights during the year, the yield per man would be £72 4s. 6d. per annum. This, undoubtedly, would be a fair estimate, as though there are certainly a number of men working without miner's rights, these could very fairly be set off against the gold which reaches Sydney otherwise than by escort, and of which we have no certain account.

The gold from the various fields, received per escort at the mint, during the year 1869, was in round numbers as follows:—

Gold Field.	Quantity received.	Value	Gold Field	Quantity received.	Value.
WESTERN DISTRICT	Oz.	£.	SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued	Oz.	£.
Sofala	15,779	59,698	Tumut	174	673
Bathurst	15,816	58,914	Tumbarumba	1,310	5,170
Hargraves	4,388	17,116	Burrangong	8,400	32,793
Tambaroora	17,367	69,024	Cooma	2,536	9,552
Turon	20,117	78,523	Kiandra	2,426	9,033
Orange	10,431	38,503	Gundagai	2,448	9,575
Trunkey Creek	1,369	14,491	Total	80,591	310,922
Forbes	1,583	5,871	NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Grenfell	41,543	164,612	Peel River	7,234	10,789
Total	130,953	506,717	Nundle	5,935	22,342
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			Tamworth	950	3,547
Braidwood	540	2,072	Scone	521	1,753
Braidwood	11,170	43,238	Armidale	2,728	10,804
Araluen	38,825	150,930	Total	12,838	49,034
Adelong	12,398	47,924			

The following table shows the amount of gold received by escort at the mint during the last ten years:—

Year.	Oz.	£	Year.	Oz.	£
1860	356,572	1,359,123	1865	290,851	1,077,905
1861	402,934	1,534,623	1866	241,189	876,276
1862	575,585	2,212,534	1867	222,715	863,798
18 3	423,407	1,625,049	1868	229,789	894,259
1864	316,430	1,211,170	1869	224,382	866,746

Actual experience is daily showing the correctness of the views expressed by the Rev. W. B. Clarke. There have been the same disruption, abrasion, and denudation in New South Wales that have taken place in Victoria; and thus, though the alluvial deposits are more extensive and in many instances richer in the sister Colony, the amount of auriferous wealth contained in the reefs of New South Wales far exceeds that of the reefs of the Southern province. Whilst they are richer they are also more numerous, and only require for their perfect development the conjunction of capital with discreet and intelligent management. Unhappily, this branch of mining has, until within the last two years, been too much neglected in the Colony. The management of reefing operations, when they have been undertaken by a company, has fallen too much into the hands of mere speculators; whilst the works have been too often supervised by designing or pretentious men, either wanting in honesty to their employers, or without the ability necessary for carrying the venture to a successful issue. We are just now emerging from this state of affairs. Companies are gradually undertaken by men of means and talent, anxious as well for the advancement of the Colony as for their own private gain; and there is now a bright hope before us of something better in the future for what may really be termed mixing enterprise.

COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, AND IRON.

New South Wales is unmistakably rich in copper. In the Orange District outcrops of copper carbonates have been found over an area of 20 miles square. Here the lode has been worked more extensively than in any other district in the Colony. The Cadiangullong Company have very extensive works, both under and above ground, with a complete range of smelting furnaces. The property, however, passed out of the hands of the company and was purchased by some Victorian capitalists, more for the sake of the quartz-reef running through the property than for the valuable copper-mine and working plant, which had cost its first promoters so large an amount of capital. The mine is now being worked on tribute, and consists of a fine lode of black sulphuret of copper, yielding about 60 per cent. of metal. The Carangara Mine, at the Cornish settlement, is now idle, but having been proved at various points, shows a very large area of copper country, commencing with an outcrop of carbonates, and running into a regular lode of black sulphate. Within 2 or 3 miles of Carangara, on the track to the Ophir, a copper mine has been opened on the land of Mr. Icely. The lode has been proved, but it has not been as yet systematically worked.

At Currang, near Lake George, in the Goulburn District, a fine lode of black sulphate of copper is now being worked on tribute. Here, as at Cadiangullong, a great deal of expense was incurred in making the works as complete as possible, only to encounter failure. The Monmouth copper mines at Gulgandra Creek, in the Manaro District, are also being worked by a company of Victorians. Shafts have been put down, and the lode has been thoroughly proved; but as yet the necessary smelting-furnaces have not been erected. Copper-ore has also been found in the vicinity of Bathurst, Carcoar, and Molong; whilst at Tumbarumba, in the Albury District, some ore has been brought into market.

The chief silver and lead mines of the colony are those of Wargargo, on the Yass river, near its junction with the Murrumbudjee, and of Hulpe Gottes on the Isis, one of the upper waters of the Hunter, and some five-and-twenty miles from Scone. The former is being worked by a Sydney company, who were progressing favourably, having erected the necessary furnaces and other works, when the wet season, which had just closed, came upon them, and nearly the whole of the works were swept away by the floods which, one after another, came pouring down upon them at only very brief intervals. This company is now understood to be on the point of winding up. The Hulfe Gottes is being worked by a company of Newcastle proprietors, and, though well opened and fairly proved, has as yet given no return to its promoters. The Noruya Silver-mining Company at Broulee, after getting together a fine plant at their mine in the Broulee district, was finally wound up a couple of years ago, owing to the manner in which its affairs had been conducted. The mine itself was a promising one, and gave an excellent return on analysis. In fact, as has been before remarked with regard to gold-mining companies, the great fault which has hitherto been committed in the management of mining companies of every kind, has been that the practical working has been left to men altogether ignorant of the important duties entrusted to them.

The Fitzroy Iron-mine at Nattai is the only one which has been worked in the colony. It has hitherto proved a source of loss to all who have ever been connected with it, and solely from the cause just mentioned. With regard to iron-ore it has been found very extensively in the colony, and in most instances in immediate connection with good seams of coal.

CINNABAR.

Two deposits of cinnabar have been found on the banks of the Cudgegong River, 4 or 5 miles from the township of the same name. The ore was not found in a regular lode, but was traced in small veins of flood debris, highly impregnated with the red sulphuret of mercury, and lying vertically in the ordinary alluvium. It has been worked to some extent, but the quantity procurable was not considered sufficient to justify the company in carrying on an expensive establishment. Attempts are being made to follow up the track of the debris, in the hope of striking the real lode. The writer recently saw unmistakable traces of the red sulphuret of mercury in the workings at a small digging in the neighbourhood of Turnkey Creek.

The following is the official return of the silver, lead, &c., mines of the Colony, for the year 1869:—

	No. of Mines.	
Bombala, Quidong	5	Silver and lead.
Orange	5	Copper.
Goulburn, Currowang	1	Copper sulphate.
Bathurst, Green Swamp	1	Do.
Carcoar, Green Swamp	1	Do.
Wood's Flat	1	Do.
Molong, near Boree	1	Do.
Alburg, Tumbarumba	1	Do.
Yass, Woolgarlo	2	Copper, silver and lead.
Scone	1	Do.
Rylstone, Oakborough	1	Cinnabar.
Broulee, Moruga	1	Silver.
Murrurundi, Timor Creek	1	Do.
Berrima, Nattai	1	Iron.

DIAMONDS.

Up to the present time the search for diamonds has not proved a very successful avocation. The diamonds are sparsely scattered through the wash-dirt, and in spite of the employment of very excellent labour, and saving in machinery (Hunter's Patent Ore-separator), the cost of labour has not been covered by the value of the gems found. The drift in which the diamonds are found, lies immediately above the ordinary wash-dirt taken by the gold-miner, to the height of about 3 feet, the stones being found sometimes in the upper, sometimes in the middle, sometimes in the lower portion of the drifts; it follows that an immense quantity of wash has to be raised to the surface and passed through the machine. A very excellent paper, furnished by Mr. Hunter, Manager of the Australian Diamond Mining Company, contributed to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, points out the difficulties at present in the way of making diamond-mining a successful mercantile speculation, what is requir d is a close study of the stones which are found to accompany the diamond in the drift, so as to save the labour of washing valueless drifts. Here, again, occurs a difficulty in the very capricious lodgments of the gems. A very small patch of drift will give a splendid return of diamonds, as was the case with the claim of the Hennessies, at Two-mile Flat, where diamonds worth £1,000 were found within about a dozen cubic feet of drift. The necessity for taking so large a quantity of wash also makes the yield of gold per load very small. Thus there may be only some 6 inches of auriferous drift which, if washed by itself, would give perhaps half an ounce or an ounce to the lode; but when to these 6 inches are added 3 feet of the upper drift washed for the diamonds it may contain, the proportion of gold to the lode becomes very small.

We are certainly not yet in a position to complete with the diamond mines of either India or South America, where labour is procurable for nothing or next to nothing, all for the mere first cost of the purchase of the labourer. In New South Wales the miner who will willingly work for himself so long as he can obtain nough to provide him with food, or "tucker" as it is impressively termed, will not work for a master unless he gets full wages; and the reason is obvious. In the first case, he has always before him the chance of obtaining some prize in the digging lottery, and this is the secret which keeps him up when struggling against ill luck; whilst in the latter case he has no hope beyond his wages, for anything he gets must go to his employer. Until diamond-mining has been made a much more complete study than it has yet been, and until it can be said authoritatively that where such and such indications exist there will the gems probably be found, the cost of labour will prevent the search being a successful speculation.

The number of diamonds found up to the present time has been, at a rough estimate, about 5,500, the largest having been one of 5 carats, and the smallest one-tenth of a grain—the average weights of those found has been about one grain each. They have all been found on the banks of the Cudgegong, at the Two-mile Flat, a great many of them in the old tailings left by the gold-miners from their washings, more from the alluvial drift in regularly-worked shafts, some few accidentally in the bed of the river. They are always accompanied by rubies, topaz, and other gems; but these latter are of a size to give them a commercial value.

The Australian Diamond Company was formed in Melbourne, and has been working on the Cudgegong for the last two years, employing two of Hunt's machines driven by steam-power and passing through a quantity of drift. The cost of wages however has been too much for them, and they have recently determined upon bringing the works to a stop. The Mudgee Company, also with a Melbourne proprietory, has been very unlucky, having had their works swept away by floods no less than three times. By last accounts they have not got into working order. The Hennessies' claim, which was mentioned before as very rich, was situated on one of the oil leaves. After the rich find alluded to, they were offered £2,000 for a fifth share in their ground and refused it, and since then they have been getting little if any value. Attempts were made to form two companies in Sydney, but neither were successful, our Sydney capitalists not being quite so forward in such matters as are the more speculating denizens of the sister Colony. It has been computed by Mr. Hunt, that diamond-mining will not pay a company unless two pennyweights of gold and one diamond of a grain in weight are returned from each lode of wash. Diamonds have also been found on the Meroo, and the vicinity of Dubbo. At the latter town a local company has been started for the purpose of following this branch of mining.

COAL MINES.

Next to gold, our most important mineral product is coal. From the first working of our coal mines the trade in this important article has gone on gradually increasing with the exception of the years 1863 and 1867, when there was a trifling falling off in our exports, easily accounted for, the quantity sent out of the colony has steadily and surely increased year by year, until now we find our customers in almost every part of the Southern Hemisphere.

The most productive, as well as the most extensively worked, of the coal measures of this Colony is that of the Hunter River, or, as it is more generally called, of Newcastle. The collieries at which the seams are worked have been established in the southern and western sides of the River Hunter. To this there are two exceptions—that of the Tomago Colliery, which is on the Eastern side of the river, and that only a short distance from that township; and the Rix Creek Colony, which is some ten miles north of Singleton. Immediately south of Newcastle is the Borwood Colliery, better known as that of the Coal and Copper Company; them immediately to the north of the town, and beaming it in on that side, is the land of the Australian Agricultural Company, on which is the Borehole colliery. Then come, in the order named, the Waratah, the Lambton, the Co-operative, the Wallsend, the Minmi, the Hexham, the Alnwick, and the Woodford collieries. At a short distance east of Morpeth are the Four-mile Creek and the Rathluba Collieries. About five miles north of the Four-mile Creek, at West Maitland, is the colliery of Mr. Bourn Russell, at Stony Creek, where a seam of cannel as well as a seam of splint coal is worked. Some 15 miles farther north, the Lower Hunter seams again crop out at Anvil and Dalwood Creeks, and are worked near Branxton by Mr Farthing. 30 miles further north again at Rix Creek, north of Singleton, there is another outcrop which is being worked. In fact, the outcrop of coal-seams has been found throughout nearly the whole of the basin of the Hunter, almost up to the very base of the main range. Even beyond this, outcrops have been discovered; and a valuable seam of bituminous shale has been opened and tested on the property of Mr. A. Lodger, at Collie Creek, in the Liverpool Plains District.

About 40 miles south of Sydney commences what may be called the Wollongong coal measure. Outcrops have been traced for a distance of 30 miles to the south, whilst to the west or inland what has been declared to be the seam has been struck at Nattai, and worked by the Fitzroy Iron Mining Company; between them that locality and Berrima, as here, a splendid seam has been opened by Mr. Young. The Bulli Company are working a fine 14-feet seam by an open adit, with a tramway running thence by an incline to a jetty, built for convenience of shipment, the only drawback being that vessels have to lie in an open roadstead. The ports of Bellambi and Wollongong afford means of shipment to the other collieries on the southern coast. The mines opened in the Wollongong district are the Osbertson, Wallsend or Mount Keira, the Mont Pleasant, the Bulli, the American Creek, and the Bellambi. The seam of the first-named runs from six to eight feet in thickness, and the mine is capable of giving out from 120 to 150 tons of coal per day, but the last are in full work, shipping their coal at Wollongong and Bellambi, with the exception of Bulli, previously referred to. In the Berrima District mines have been opened at the Cataract, Black Bob's Creek, and Jerrara Creek. Some of these are at Black Bob's present at work, though the mines at Nattai and Black Creek are in convenient position for connection with the railway. A shaft has also been opened at Stanwell Park, in the Campbelltown district, and coal has also been discovered at no great distance from Penrith.

To the westward of Sydney we have recently had opened what may be termed Hartley coal measures. The seam which has been traced by the outcrop over an area of some ten square miles, is considered by the Rev. W. B. Clarke to belong to the lower portion of the western section of the upper measures at the great coal field of New South Wales. This opinion is based on the fact of the presence of fossil plants and the absence of marine fossils. It is a non-caking coal approaching to splint, an intermediate between the lower Newcastle and the Anvil and Dalwood Creek seams. The seam runs from 9 to 11 feet in thickness, and has been worked by Messrs. Saywell and Garsed, at Bowenfells; by Messrs. Wooley and Anderson, at the Hermitage Colliery, Lithgow Valley; by Mr. Thomas Brown in the same valley; and by Mr. Andrew Brown, at Coorwale. Besides these, a company in formation for working the same on the southern side of the valley. The advantage of this position is proximity to the railway line, whereby, on the completion of the line to Bathurst, supplies of coal may be sent there at a cheap rate, whilst copper-ore may be brought back to the mines to be smelted on the spot. An agitation is now going on in the west to obtain such a reduction of the rate of carriage per railway as will allow of the introduction of this coal into Sydney.

In connection with the coal measures of this district, mention may be made of the splendid seam of cannel coal now working in what has been named Petrolea Vale, a long valley running down on the northern side of Mount York. The chief of these mines is at the present time that of the Western Kerosene Company, on the north-side of the valley,—the mine of the Hartley Kerosine Company being situated on the southern side. Both companies are working on the same seam, which is, on an average, 6 feet wide, 8 inches on the top, and 4 inches at the bottom, being common kero-sene shale, whilst the remaining 5 feet consist of fine cannel coal, giving an average of about 150 gallons of crude oil to the ton of coal. The Hartley Company are merely raising coal for the supply of the gas companies of Sydney and Melbourne, the cannel giving greatly increased illuminating power to the gas. The Western Company are manufacturing oil from their coal at their works on the Botany Road. They have forty retorts at work, and are producing near 6,000 gallons of pure oil per week. The oil has been tested by scientific gentlemen and has been pronounced superior to the best American,—one great advantage being that it will not ignite at a temperature ten degrees higher than the igniting point of the purest American.

The Pioneer Kerosine works, at the American Creeks, near Wallongong, were the first to produce it from the colonial shale. The seam is worked by an adit on the outcrop, and the quantity of oil distilled weekly is about 1,200 gallons.

The quantity of coal raised at the different collieries during the year 1869 was as follows:—Hartley Blackman's Gap, 150 tons; Lithgow Valley, 1,210 tons; Maitland Stony Creek, 900 tons; Four-mile Creek, 19,607 tons 15 cwt; Rathluba, 624 tons; Hanvil Creek, 11,000 tons; Newcastle Warratah, 128,869 tons; Old Lampton, 166,112 tons; New Lampton, 109,850 tons; Minmi, 13,898 tons; Co-operative, 41,243 tons; Burwood, 3,930 tons; Australian Agricultural Company's, 164,032 tons; Wallsend, 156,490 tons; Patrick's Plains, Liz's Creek, 1,900 tons; Wallongong, Osborne Wallsend, or Mount Keira, 17,014 tons; Mont Pleasant, 17,014 tons; Bulli, 65,350 tons; American Creek, 700 tons: total 919,773 tons 15 cwt.

The following return shows the number of mines which have been working during the last ten years, with the quantity raised and its value:—

		Tons.	£	s.	d.
In	1860 (17)	368,862	226,493	19	6
	1861 (18)	342,067	218,820	10	6
	1862 (33)	476,522	305,234	13	6
	1863 (20)	433,899	236,230	10	7
	1864 (25)	549,012	270,171	11	0
	1865 (24)	585,525	274,303	13	9
	1866 (25)	774,238	324,049	6	7
	1867 (26)	770,012	342,655	7	8
	1868 (28)	954,230	414,899	6	1
	1869 (33)	919,773	346,145	16	5

Of kerosine shale the quantity raised during the year 1869 was:—Western Petrolea Vale, 3,000 tons, 29,000 Hartley Petrolea Vale, 2,000 tons, £6,000; Wallongong, American Creek, 2,500 tons, £3,750.

ARMY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—While thanking you for your kindness in inserting my letter of yesterday, I must again ask for space to say a few words with regard to some of the remarks in your leading article of this morning.

It is perfectly true that the presentation of 1,000 petitions looks like combination, but there lies the difficulty with which officers have to contend. If many petitions are presented it becomes objectionable, as having a tendency towards combination; if few are presented, the weakness of the case is proved by the paucity of the numbers. This difficulty is not only confined to the question of officers representing their grievances to Parliament, it applies also to either of the remaining courses open to them. They might adopt the course taken by the Guards some years ago—who memorialized the Sovereign through their Colonels, the late Prince Consort and the present Commander-in-Chief—or else they might address the Commander-in-Chief himself, either verbally or in writing, asking him to represent their grievances to Parliament; but in either case, if the feeling and action were general, it would be as much "combination" for 1,000 officers to address the Commander-in-Chief as to address Parliament. However, I do not wish to argue this point further than to point out that the remedy you suggest is a proof of the difficulty to which I refer.

You say that there are ample opportunities of bringing the case before Parliament; but how were we met in 1871 when we stated in the House of Commons that the Army Bill was unjust? Mr. Cardwell, Sir Henry Storks, and Captain Vivian assured the House that we were mistaken, and that they knew for certain that the officers were satisfied; and this, I fear, would still be their answer, unless we were able to show proofs to the contrary.

I do not wish to trespass on your space by discussing the question as to whether officers are justified in the view they take of the subject. Mr. Cardwell pledged his word to the House of Commons that no officer would be placed in a worse position by his bill. The officers say that they have been placed in every respect in a worse position, and they now ask for an inquiry into the truth of their allegation. Surely this is no very unreasonable demand on their part.

You say that the Army must be taken out of pawn. We deny that this has been done, and as a proof I enclose a petition, which, perhaps, you will have the kindness to print; for while it does not by any means represent the hardest case under the working of the Act, it is at any rate a very general one.

In conclusion, Sir, let me say that the officers have never denied the great liberality of the House of Commons. The sum voted is more than sufficient to extinguish the Purchase System and leave every one contented; but Mr. Cardwell so managed matters as to leave every one discontented, without having even succeeded in taking the Army out of pawn.

I remain, yours obediently,

Dudley-house, Feb. 5. A. ANSON.

"TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of

"Sheweth,—That your petitioner entered the service under what was known as the Purchase System, and, in order to save himself from being superseded by his juniors in the service, he was forced by the Secretary of State for War to pay no less than £1,800 before he attained the rank of Captain.

"Your petitioner believes that the Purchase System has been abolished, but he still finds himself exposed to the same risk of losing his money, both during peace and war; thus, in addition to losing the interest of £1,800 at 4 per cent., having either to stand this risk or insure his life at the rate of £60 per annum; and, consequently, out of his pay, amounting to £.11 a year less income-tax, he has to pay £132 a year interest on the value of his commission, leaving him only £79 a year to live on, while at the same time he finds that he has been deprived of the privilege of exchanging, by which he might have relieved himself of some of the heavy liabilities incurred in order to save himself from supersession.

"Your petitioner finds also that he has been deprived of the rapidity and certainty of a system of promotion by which, if he did his duty and made himself efficient he would eventually have succeeded to the command of his regiment; that the value of his commission being no longer cumulative, as he was led to expect it would be when he paid £1,800 for his company, he has been deprived of a certain retirement in the future when he attained the higher ranks of his profession.

"Your petitioner also finds that by the Royal Warrant of the 31st of October, 1871, he might not only be superseded by his juniors, and thus deprived of all certainty of promotion in the future, but that, should he ever attain the rank of Major, he is liable to be placed on half-pay, after five years' service, at the rate of 9s. 6d. per diem, less income-tax, out of which, deducting the interest of the value of his commission, £132 per annum, he will have about £38 a year to live on.

"Your petitioner finds that his juniors now obtain their commissions without purchase, and are consequently serving at a higher rate of pay than he is himself, while, at the same time, he has been deprived of all his privileges, and placed on the same terms of service as his juniors as regards everything except pay.

"Your petitioner therefore thinks that he ought to be relieved of the heavy liabilities of a system of which he is not now allowed to reap the benefits, and to be placed, as regards pay and emoluments, on the same footing as his juniors in the service.

"Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honourable House will order an inquiry to be made into the grievances above alleged.

"And your petitioner will ever pray."

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE part of Sir W. Armstrong's address to the mining and mechanical engineers on our coal supplies which referred to coal cutting by machinery is receiving a practical illustration in the well-known Hetton Colliery in the Wear district of the county of Durham. The proprietors of Hetton Colliery, after having tried various coal-cutting machines, have adopted the patent of the Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie Iron-works, in Scotland. The machine is driven or actuated by compressed air, worked at a pressure of 45lb. to the square inch. For something like a year one and the only one of these machines yet in operation, has been at work at Gartsherrie Colliery, where it has been seen by many scientific and practical men, including not a few members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, who were allowed an opportunity of inspecting it when the institute visited Glasgow in August last. The machine can cut 350 feet of coal per night of eight hours, thus yielding from 70 to 75 tons of coal, or a production equal to that of 40 men. Only three or at most four men are required to look after it. The compressed air is brought in cast iron pipes to the machine, which is upwards of 300 fathoms from the pit bottom. The revolution of an endless chain gives motion to the coal cutters, nine in number, and an ingenious arrangement enables the machine to propel itself along the face of the seam. The proprietors of Hetton Colliery were the first, after the Gartsherrie firm, to resolve on the adoption of these machines. It is estimated that the total number of people employed in and about the coal mines of this country is upwards of 360,000; and by the universal adoption of the Gartsherrie machine it is estimated that the odd 60,000 would be almost sufficient to raise the 120,000,000 tons of coals which are now annually produced in Great Britain. But the coal cutter claims to have other advantages. The use of compressed air gives improved ventilation in the mine. This is done by the exhaust, which, giving a constant supply of fresh air, reduces the temperature of the mine, and, for the purposes of a pure atmosphere, there is every reason to believe that the effect thus produced will beat anything ever attained in the way of ventilation by either Emibalt or Lemielle. But there is still another important item remaining to be placed to the credit of the coal cutter. In the finest seams of coal the waste made by hand cutting is estimated at fully 12 per cent. Hitherto this waste has been worth little or nothing. Taking the average annual production of the last three years at 114,000,000 tons, the waste would be something like 15,000,000 tons, which if capitalized at the present cost of fuel, would represent between £12,000,000 and £15,000,000. The mechanical coal cutter reduces the waste to four per cent., thereby effecting an enormous economy.—*Times*.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

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